

*DESCRIPTIVE*

**PRICE LIST**

**APRIL 1<sup>ST</sup>**

**1890.**



**BRIDGEPORT**

**THE WOOD FINISHING Co.**

NEW YORK OFFICE

240 Pearl Street, Corner of Burling Slip.

CHICAGO OFFICE & WAREHOUSE

211 East Randolph Street.

NEW ENGLAND AGENCY AND DEPOT.

CHARLES RICHARDSON & CO.

85 OLIVER STREET, CORNER OF HIGH, BOSTON, MASS.

Principal Office at Manufactory.

NEW MILFORD, CONN.

GRANVILLE M. BREINIG.

Genl Agent and Supt.

# CAUTION

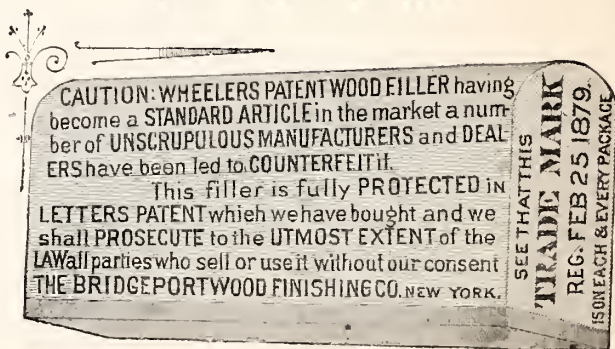
**B**EWARE of manufacturers who represent their Wood Filler to be the same as ours, and made from the same material. If this representation on their part is true, they are subject to the liabilities of an infringer, and also subject you to the same.

Our patent is upon the use of Silex as a Wood Filler, and said Patents have been sustained in all cases that we have brought forward in the courts, and we shall continue to hold infringers liable to the full extent of the law.


We refer to the decision rendered in our favor by his honor, Judge Shipman, in the Circuit Court of the United States, at Hartford, Ct., also of the final decree for the infringing and accounting, as occasioned to be entered by his honor, Judge Colt, at Boston, Mass.; and the injunction granted by the Honorable Hoyt H. Wheeler, at a stated term of the Circuit Court of the United States of America, for the Eastern District of New York, 20th day of November, 1889, against the New York Wood Finishing Co., etc., etc., etc. All these decrees affirm the validity of the Wheeler Patent, and restrain infringers thereof from the use of ground silex in Wood Fillers.

Genuine Packages of the Wheeler  
Brand of Wood Filler have on them the  
following :

## TRADE MARK.



15



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# THE BRIDGEPORT WOOD FINISHING CO'S WORKS

NEW MILFORD CONN. U.S.A.

STILL RIVER STATION.





THE  
**BRIDGEPORT WOOD FINISHING CO.,**

New Milford, Conn.,

240 PEARL ST.,                      211 E. RANDOLPH ST.,  
**NEW YORK      AND      CHICAGO.**

Factory, Telegram and Express Address: Still River, Conn.

Cablegrams: Breinig, New York.

 Mail Address: New Milford, Conn., New York or Chicago

MANUFACTURERS OF

**WHEELER'S PATENT WOOD FILLER.**

**Breinig's Lithogen Silicate Paints,**

**Lithogen Primer,**

**Lithogen White Lead,**

**Standard White Japan,**

**Standard White Dryer,**

**Wood Dyes or Stains,**

**Floor Polish, Oil Finish,**

**Enamel Paints, Floor Paints, Liquid  
Wood Fillers, etc., etc.**

**EASTON'S IMPERIAL PIANO AND FURNITURE POLISH  
AND GENERAL CLEANER.**

THE  
Bridgeport Wood Finishing Co.

Incorporated under Laws of Connecticut, 1876.

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NATHANIEL WHEELER,  
*President.*

WM. H. PERRY.  
*Treasurer.*

F. HURD,  
*Secretary.*

GRANVILLE M. BREINIG,  
*General Agent and Superintendent.*

---

**DIRECTORS:**

NATHANIEL WHEELER,

WM. H. PERRY

S. J. GORDON,

HENRY WARREN,

GRANVILLE M<sup>o</sup> BREINIG.

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PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORIES:

**STILL RIVER, NEW MILFORD, CONN.**


York Office: 240 Pearl Street, cor. Burling Slip.

Chicago Office: 211 East Randolph Street.

New England Agency, Charles Richardson & Co.,

85 Oliver Street, Boston, Mass.

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UR facilities for manufacturing and doing business economically and with dispatch are unsurpassed. Though Steam is used for heating and drying, all the power for grinding and other purposes is furnished by turbine water wheels—our water supply being the Housatonic River, never failing and unlimited. The Housatonic Railroad runs directly by our works and our factories are so situated that the various products of each factory are put into the cars without any extra handling or cartage and shipped direct to all parts of the world. Telegraph, Telephone and Express on the premises.



NEW YORK OFFICE,  
**THE BRIDGEPORT WOOD FINISHING CO.**  
 240 PEARL STREET, CORNER BURLING SLIP.

Third and Second Avenue Elevated Railroad passes the door. Fulton Street Station  
 less than one block away.





**WHEELER'S**

**PATENT**

# WOOD FILLER

—AND—

*The Art of Finishing Natural Woods.*

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## A FEW SUGGESTIONS.

The processes used previous to the introduction of the WHEELER WOOD FILLER, in finely finishing hard woods, were all slow and expensive.

Hence, the larger portion of hard woods used in furniture, musical instruments, buildings, etc., was allowed to pass without a proper finish, and the beauty of effect sought in the use of such woods was not fully obtained.

The difficulty of accomplishing desired results, even by tedious and expensive processes having been severely felt for more than twenty-five years by the patentee in his business, he was led to a thorough investigation of the subject, resulting in the discovery of the new process, which is now adopted by all manufacturers in this country who have given it a trial.

Our American woods were formerly so plentiful and cheap that their true merits were not properly appreciated; but now, that they are becoming scarce and expensive, they are beginning to be most highly prized.

Indeed, there is scarcely anything in nature more beautiful than the variegated colors and grains of our wood when developed by a proper finish.

## WHEELER'S PATENT WOOD FILLER.

[(Continued.)]

This development cannot be thoroughly accomplished except by the use of this new material and process for filling the softer or porous parts with a hard, transparent substance, and at the same time giving a smooth polish to the compact or solid parts, so that when the varnish is applied it cannot strike into the wood and change its color. The varnish should merely lie smoothly upon the surface, giving brilliancy and effect to the natural beauty of color, and endless variety of grain.

The correct principle of finishing all kinds of wood is to produce a perfectly smooth and elastic surface with as little varnish or other foreign substance as possible. To accomplish this, the surface of the wood must first be made even by filling the grain or pores to a plane with the solid parts with a hard, firmly-fixed and unchangeable substance. This being done, a little varnish will give the most desirable and durable finish attainable. (Of course, the better the quality of the varnish, the more durable the finish.)

### Directions for Using Wheeler's Patent Wood Filler.

To finish the wood in its natural color use our No. 1, or transparent filler. For walnut use our No. 3, or dark filler. For rosewood our No. 3, or No. 2 filler. For mahogany our No. 7 filler. Antique oak our No. 3 D rich brown, No. 30 almost black, No. 6 warm brown, No. 10 black, No. 35 dark brown, No. 56 warm brown—but containing very little color and intended to stain the pores only. Any color or shade made to order.

The filler comes in a heavy paste form, and is sold in packages of 1 lb. to barrels of 700 lbs. (see price list.)

Thin the composition with turpentine to the consistency of flowing varnish; apply it to the surface of the wood with a brush, going over no more surface at a time than will admit being cleaned off before hardening. After the filler has set, having the appearance as if the gloss had left it, rub off with excelsior or cloth, rubbing across the grain when practicable; then clean out the crevices in the ornaments or mouldings with stick and cloth or stiff brush; after which, with cloth or rag, thoroughly wipe the work off. Should the filler at any time wipe off too hard or dry too fast or light for the work, add a little raw linseed oil, just sufficient for the purpose

## WHEELER'S PATENT WOOD FILLER.

Directions for Use.—Continued.

intended. Allow the filler eight hours to dry, if possible, and then apply varnish or whatever may be preferred to finish with. On rosewood the filler should be allowed twenty-four hours to dry.

The using of the edges of square blocks of wood (faced with belt leather) to rub filler well into the pores with, after it has set, before cleaning off, will be found advantageous.

FOR MIXED WOOD (dark and light) use the No. 1 filler, only using our White Japan and a little raw oil with the turpentine for thinning; using sufficient Japan and oil to prevent the filler from drying white in the pores.

FOR FLOORS composed of dark and light wood, use No. 1 filler in same manner as above.

TO FINISH WHITE AND GEORGIA PINE, use No. 1 filler. For cheap finish use as follows:—Thin the No. 1 filler with our Standard White Japan to consistency of very thin varnish, adding turpentine if too heavy to spread. Apply it to the surface of the wood with a brush in the same way as you would Shellac, taking care not to go over the work too often, thereby causing, when dry, unevenness of surface and brush marks to show. When the filler applied as above is dry (next day), slightly sand-paper the surface with the grain of the wood, using fine sand-paper only. Sand-papering where desired to save the expense, may be omitted. Apply over the filler as a finish, one coat, or two at the most, of varnish or oil finish. Where the wood is very light, use White Oil Finish. The finish may be left bright or rubbed down with pumice stone and oil to a dead or egg shell gloss finish.

TO FINISH CHEAP WORK, such as Agricultural Implements, common Furniture, etc., thin the white (transparent) filler No. 1, with White Japan or any good drying varnish or finish; should it be too heavy to spread, add turpentine; apply it same as varnish, and when dry, give the work a second coat of varnish or oil finish without filler. The result will be found superior to three coats of varnish. To improve the finish, sand-paper first coat lightly, or rub surface off with Rattan Shavings, and then apply varnish, etc.

## ❖ PRICE-LIST. ❖

# Wheeler's Patent Wood Filler

Has revolutionized the old system of finishing wood in hundreds of the largest and most progressive manufacturing establishments in the country, all of which gladly testify to its great saving in cost, and superiority of finish.

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1 lb. Tin Cans, per lb.....	16
2 " " " " .....	16
5 " " " " .....	15
10 " " " " .....	14
.25 " " " or Kegs, per lb.....	12
50 " Kegs, per lb.....	12
100 " " " .....	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Half Bbls. (about 300 lbs.).....	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Barrels (about 700 lbs.).....	8 $\frac{1}{2}$

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### ANY SHADE OR COLOR MADE TO ORDER.

Before ordering, please notice under directions for use what color or number you want.

❖

AMERICAN INSTITUTE, 1876—Silver Medal for the *best Wood Filler*.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE, 1877—Medal of Excellence.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE, 1878—Diploma of Continued Excellence.

MASSACHUSETTS CHARITABLE MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION, 1878—  
Diploma.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE, 1880—Medal of Superiority.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE, 1883—Medal of Superiority.

NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF RAILWAY APPLIANCES, Chicago, 1883—  
Silver Medal.

WORLD'S INTERNATIONAL AND COTTON CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION, New  
Orleans, 1885.—Medal and Certificate of Award—For Superior  
Wood Filler. First Degree of Merit.

**Received the Highest Award Wherever Exhibited.**

# **WHEELER**

## **LIQUID WOOD FILLER.**

PATENTED JAN. 18, 1876.

SEPT. 3, 1889.

**LIQUID OR READY FOR USE.**

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At the request of many of our numerous patrons we place this article on the market in the following shades,

**STAIN AND FILLER COMBINED,  
TRANSPARENT,  
SPECIAL WHITE,  
MAHOGANY,  
WALNUT,  
CHERRY and OAK.**

---

Transparent may be used on all wood where it is desirous of preserving the natural beauty of the wood. Walnut will darken and enrich the wood. Mahogany gives that wood the popular finish. Cherry enhances the beauty of the wood.

Especially adapted for use on close-grained woods, such as Pine, White Wood, etc., on which it will be found vastly superior to the many so-called liquid fillers or imitations.

Where it is necessary to stain the wood, by using the colored fillers, staining and filling can be accomplished at one operation.



# WHEELER'S

## LIQUID WOOD FILLER.

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### DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

SEE that the wood to be filled is finely sand-papered with the grain of the wood, and clean. Apply the Wheeler liquid or ready for use filler, the same as you would a coat of shellac or varnish. When dry, apply over it one or more coats of varnish, or whatever may be desired as a finish. Finely and lightly sand-papering the wood filler, before varnishing, will improve the finish. This Wheeler Liquid Wood Filler, being the same as our regular Wheeler Paste Filler, differing therefrom only in the fact that it is prepared ready for use, may also be used on hard or porous wood as per directions for using the Wheeler Wood Filler on page 5. Should the Wheeler Liquid Wood Filler at any time become too heavy to spread freely under the brush, add spirits of turpentine. Stir filler well up from bottom before using.

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### PRICE-LIST :

One Gallon Cans, each.....	\$2.25
Half Gallon Cans, each.....	1.18
Quart Cans, each.....	.60
Pint Cans, each.....	.35
Half Pint Cans, each.....	.20

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5 and 10-Gallon Kegs or Cans.....	\$1.80 per gallon.
Barrels and Half Barrels.....	1.75 per gallon.

# BREINIG'S

## PATENT

# Lithogen Priming or Filling.

### READY FOR USE.

### STAIN AND FILLER COMBINED.

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For Sizing or Filling close-grained Wood, such as Pine, White Wood, etc. Where a cheaper article is desired, this will prove an excellent substitute for our Wheeler Liquid Wood Filler. We carry in Stock the following: Transparent, Walnut and Mahogany—also make to order any shade desired. Where it is desired to use Stains—by using the colored Priming and Filling—Sizing and Staining may be accomplished in one operation.

### DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

Should the Preparation become too heavy to flow freely under the brush, reduce with spirits of turpentine. Apply one coat of the Priming or Filling over finely sand-papered wood, with the same care as you would use a coat of shellac; when dry apply one or more coats of varnish.

Sand-papering with grain of the wood or hairing off the Priming before applying the first coat of varnish will greatly improve the finish.

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### PRICE-LIST :

Bbls. and One-Half Bbls.....	\$1.65 per gallon.
5 and 10 Gallon Cans.....	1.70 per gallon.
1 Gallon Pails, each.....	1.75
$\frac{1}{2}$ Gallon Pails, each.....	.90
1 Quart Cans, each.....	.50
1 Pint Cans, each.....	.25
$\frac{1}{2}$ Pint Cans. each.....	.15

# C A R D .

## IMPORTANT.

ON and after this date, we will manufacture, under patents which we have bought, three qualities of Wood Filler. 1st quality will be known and branded as heretofore, "Wheeler's Patent Wood Filler." This brand of Wood Filler has been before the public for Ten Years, and has stood all tests it has been put to. We shall continue to manufacture it out of the very best material, and spare no expense to keep up its high standard of quality.

2d Quality of Wood Filler will be known as our "XX" brand of Wood Filler, and being made of material costing us less than that which enters into the composition of the Wheeler Wood Filler, we are able to sell it for less money.

3d Quality of Wood Filler will be known and branded as our "X" brand of Wood Filler, costing us less to make than either of the above brands. The same will be sold at a still lower price.

We would here add that we do not hesitate in placing the cheapest of our brands of Wood Filler upon the market in comparison with any other preparation of its kind, outside of our Wheeler Brand.

We have deemed the above course more desirable than to lessen the value of the "Wheeler Brand of Wood Filler" by using in the composition of same anything of an inferior quality.

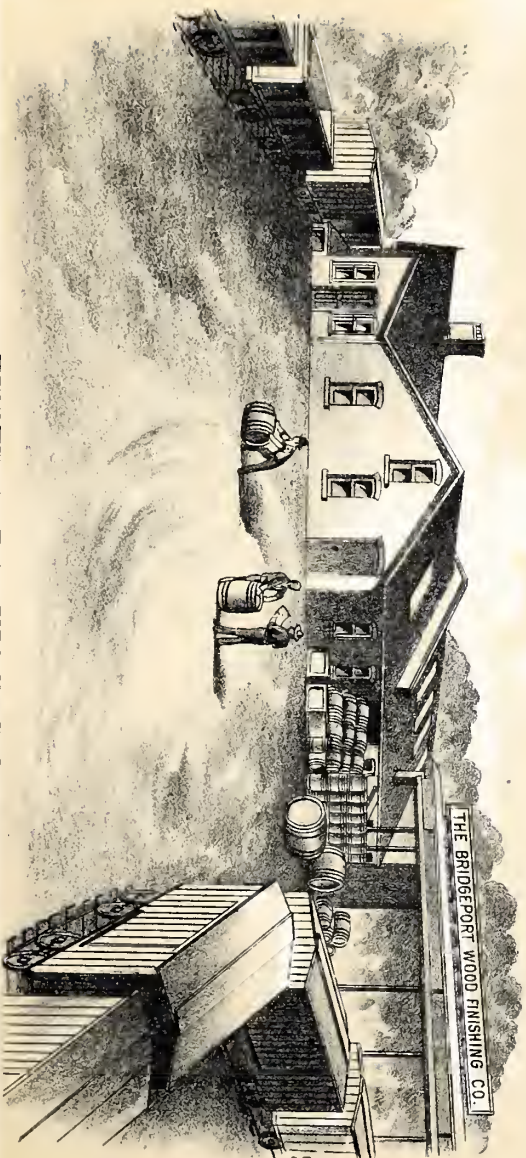
—THE—

# BRIDGEPORT WOOD FINISHING CO.,

## NEW MILFORD, CONN.

## NEW YORK.

## CHICAGO.

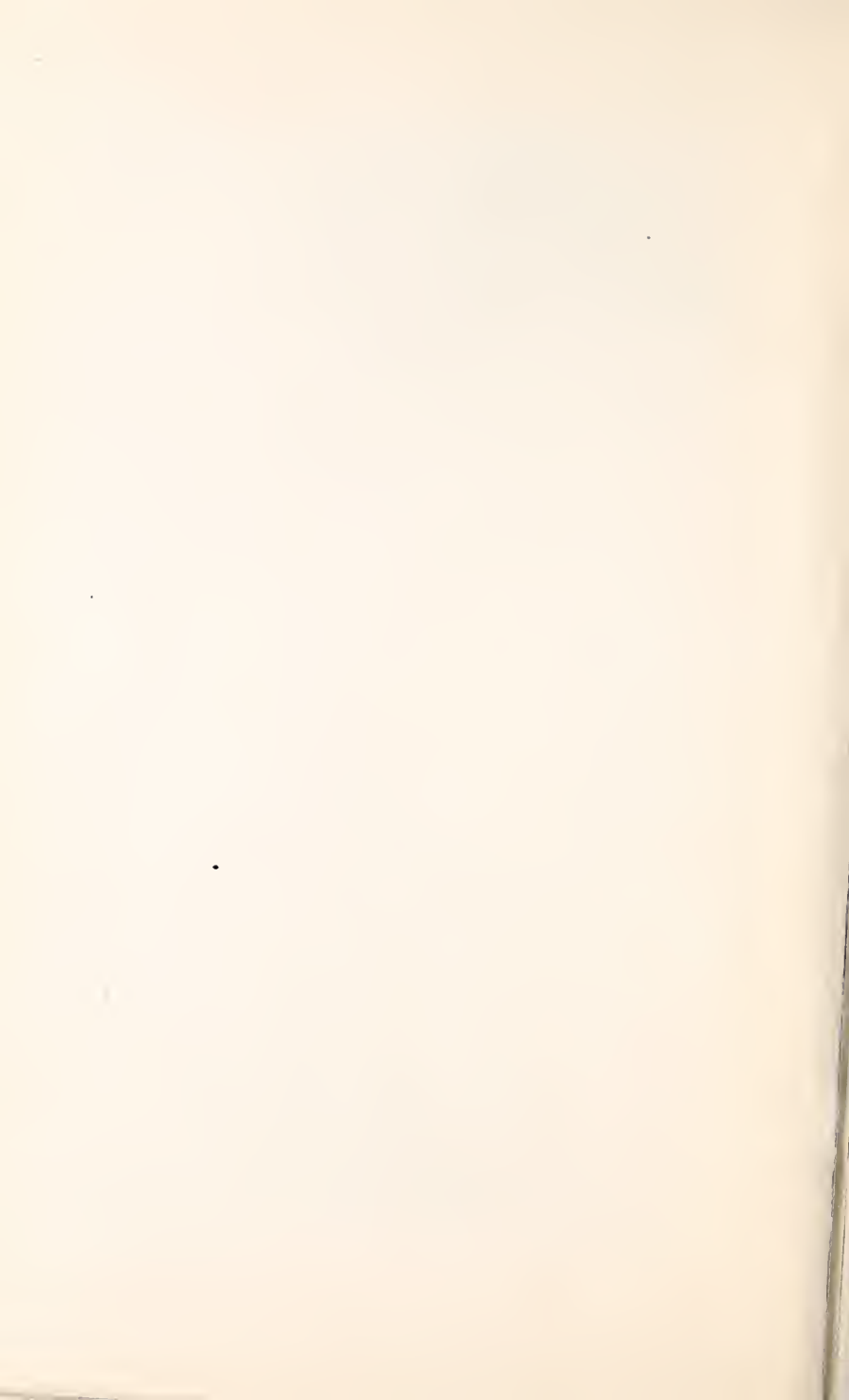


FILLER AND PAINT FACTORY.

# THE BRIDGEPORT WOOD FINISHING CO.,

STILL RIVER, NEW MILFORD, CONN.

Showing shipping facilities from that Factory on Switch directly adjoining Main Line of Housatonic Railroad.





# THE BRIDGEPORT WOOD FINISHING CO.'S

## "XX" BRAND


# WOOD FILLER.

	Per lb.
1 lb. cans.....	12 cents
2 " .....	12 "
5 " .....	11 "
10 " .....	10 "
25 lb. cans or kegs.....	6 "
50 lb. kegs.....	6 "
100 lb. kegs.....	5½ "
Half Barrels and Barrels.....	5 "

## "X" BRAND

# WOOD FILLER.

	Per lb.
25 lb. cans and kegs .....	5 cents
50 lb. kegs.....	5 "
100 lb. kegs.....	4½ "
Half Barrels and Barrels.....	4 "

 The shades and colors in X and XX FILLER are the same as in the WHEELER Brand. The WHEELER Brand is numbered from 1 to 100; the XX Brand from 100 to 200; the X Brand starts with 201:—therefore, in ordering same color as WHEELER No. 3 of XX goods, order 103; of X goods, 203.

# BREINIG'S

## PATENT

# LITHOGEN PRIMER,

**For Priming Plaster, Stone, Brick and Wood.**

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The LITHOGEN PRIMER, as a priming on Plaster, Brick and Stone, has no equal. It is now no longer an experiment, but an established fact, that the best and cheapest result can only be attained by its use. One coat of Primer will stop all absorption; hence the oil in subsequent coats of paint will stay with the pigments, avoiding chalking, flattening, etc., etc. The Primer doing its work as a priming perfectly, leaving an elastic, impervious surface upon which to work; no other sizing is necessary and less paint will be required than upon any other size or priming. One gallon of Primer, when thinned ready for use, will produce about two gallons of priming, and will cover as much surface (perfectly doing its work as a primer) as four gallons of lead and oil priming (imperfectly priming).

### THE QUANTITY OF PAINT IT SAVES.

One gallon of paint ready for use will cover, on top of the Primer, as much surface as one gallon and a quarter of paint will cover on a priming coat of lead and oil. The primer being transparent, where it is practical, the desired color may be added; six pounds of white lead in one gallon of thinned priming covering as good as ten pounds of white lead in a gallon of raw linseed oil. The practical painter, after he has carefully investigated the merits of the primer, will not only find it durable, but the most economical priming he can use.

## **Breinig's Patent Lithogen Primer.**

(Continued.)

### **As a Primer on Old Work.**

On work which has been previously whitewashed or kalsomined, or where the paint has become in time very porous and worn, the Primer will stop all absorption and form a good base for repainting.

### **For Killing Water and Other Stains.**

As a *size* for killing *water*, or other STAINS in *walls* and *ceilings*, the *indurate properties* of the LITHOGEN PRIMER prove to be very effectual.

### **Dampness.**

*Dampness*, preventing paint or kalsomine from adhering to the surface, may be *remedied* by a coating of LITHOGEN PRIMER.

### **As a Priming on Wood Work, Knot Sizing, etc.**

On Wood-work the LITHOGEN PRIMER, as an impervious coating, knot-killer, and a base upon which to paint or finish, has no equal. All wood-work, before painting, should have a thin coat of the Primer for the purpose of preventing any pitch or sap in the wood coming through and destroying subsequent coats of paint. Painters generally only touch over the knots and apparent pitchy parts with shellac, for which purpose the Primer may be also used ; but this is not always safe ; we would, therefore, recommend first touching over the knots, and then priming over the whole surface with the Primer before painting.

### **A Preservative for Natural Finished Wood.**

The LITHOGEN PRIMER, as a priming and preservative for such woods as Pine, Georgia Pine, Shingles, etc., where a finish in the natural color and beauty of the wood itself is required, will be found unexcelled ; its indurate preserving properties, together with its perfect transparency, adapting it to fill a want long experienced by all good painters.

# **Breinig's Patent Lithogen Primer.**

(Continued.)

## **Carriage and Truck Work.**

Carriage and Truck painters will find in the LITHOGEN PRIMER a thorough preservative and a most perfect primer. All running gears and bodies should have a good coat of the Primer before going into the hands of the blacksmith—one coat of the Primer is better than two coats of white lead. On running gear, as a filler, the Primer may be used in the place of white lead, leaving a superior surface, and at the same time it will be found to be entirely free of the poisonous effects of lead.

## **Car Work.**

The Car painter, in using the LITHOGEN PRIMER on all the wood work, will find it to be a perfect preservative. As a base for head-linings, it proves equally satisfactory.

## **DIRECTIONS FOR USE.**

The Primer, being in a paste form, requires reducing before it is used, one gallon yielding about two gallons of priming. In all cases where it is necessary to use as a thinner anything but turpentine, the Primer must first be reduced or cut with turpentine, otherwise it will be found impossible to mix or unite it with the oil, the addition of which may be necessary for certain work; that is, where the work requires as a thinner part spirits of turpentine and part raw linseed oil, add the spirits of turpentine first to the Primer, and when well mixed, add the raw linseed oil.

The primer being transparent, where not used as a knot size, the desired color may be added, the color being ground in oil and reduced with turpentine before it is added to the thinned Primer. Six pounds of lead to the gallon of thinned Primer will cover as good as ten pounds of lead to the gallon of raw linseed oil. In all cases the Primer should be reduced sufficiently to admit of its flowing freely and working well under the brush. Before removing any of the Primer from the original package, see that the contents of same are well stirred up from the bottom.

## **Breinig's Patent Lithogen Primer.**

Directions for Use.—Continued.

### **As a Priming on Plaster, Walls, Ceilings, etc.**

Reduce the Primer with half spirits of turpentine and half raw linseed oil, adding desired color as directed.

### **For Killing Water or Other Stains.**

Thin the Primer with spirits of turpentine, adding color as before directed to prevent the stain from showing through. When dry, kalsomining may be done directly over same. Where it is desirable to paint the surface, treat the stains as above, and prime over the whole surface to be painted with a coat of the Primer thinned with half spirits of turpentine and half raw linseed oil, adding color as directed.

### **For Damp Walls, Ceilings, etc.**

Apply two coats of the Primer, the first coat being thinned with spirits of turpentine only ; when dry, apply the second coat, thinning same with half spirits of turpentine and half raw linseed oil, adding desired color as directed.

### **Old Painted Work, Whitewash and Kalsomine.**

Thin the Primer with half spirits of turpentine and half raw linseed oil, adding desired color.

### **As a Priming and Preservative on Brick and Stone Work.**

As a priming coat over which it is desired to apply paint, add to the primer to be reduced a little turpentine (just sufficient to cut the Primer so that the raw linseed oil will mix with same), using for the rest, as a thinner, raw linseed oil entirely, adding color as before directed. To finish stone and brick work naturally, thin the primer same as above, omitting the addition of color; this will not stain as much as oiling, and will preserve the work better.



## **Breinig's Patent Lithogen Primer.**

Directions for Use.—Continued.

### **Wood Work—As a Priming and Knot-Killer.**

Thin the Primer with turpentine only, and add no color. All knots and apparent pitchy and sappy parts should have a coat of the Primer, thinned as above. Pitch and sap on new work very often does not show itself until the work is done—hence, for safety, we would advise, after the knots have been treated as above, that the whole be given a coat of the same priming. At their own risk, however, where the knots and apparent pitchy parts have been treated, color may be added to this coat.

### **Wood Work—Preservative and Priming for Natural Finish.**

For outside work, thin the Primer with half spirits of turpentine and half raw linseed oil, without adding any color. To preserve the natural color of shingles, it will be found well to prime them before they are placed. Instead of using half spirits of turpentine and half raw linseed oil for the above purposes, if one-half of Breinig's improved linseed oil and one-half of raw linseed oil be used, it will be found advantageous. As a finish, be sure to use a good outside varnish or outside oil finish. For inside work, thin the Primer with turpentine only.

### **Carriage and Truck Work.**

All wood-work on carriages and trucks, as a preservative, should have a coat or more of the Primer thinned with turpentine only; this should be applied before the work goes into the blacksmith shop, finely sand-papering same when received back from the shop. The use of no other filler, oil or preservative is necessary, and the work will finish with the use of much less rough stuff, paint and labor. On the running gear, successive coats of the Primer, thinned with turpentine, and finely sand-papered, will make a better and superior filler to white lead, and will be found entirely free of the poisonous effects of lead.

## **Breinig's Patent Lithogen Primer.**

Directions for Use.—Continued.

### **Car Work.**

All the wood work on cars should receive a coating of the Primer as a preservative ; for this purpose thin with half turpentine and half raw linseed oil ; where it is desired to apply several coats, and to sand-paper same down to a smooth surface, thin with turpentine only. On head linings a very fine base may be obtained by the use of the Primer. There being a difference of opinion as to how much oil should be used in connection with turpentine for thinning the Primer for this purpose, we leave it to the judgment of the consumer. The desired color may be added in the first coat or succeeding coats.

### **Rough or Raised Work upon Walls.**

The walls and ceilings of many public and private buildings are now being finished in rough or raised work. For this purpose, first size or prime the plaster with a coat of the Primer, thinned with a little turpentine and sufficient linseed oil to make it flow free under the brush. When the desired raising or roughing upon the wall has been completed, before painting or bronzing, size same with the Primer thinned as before. One coat of the Primer, used as directed, will stop the absorption, and accomplish what heretofore has required a number of coats of lead and oil or varnish.

### **As a Wood Filler.**

For wood which is not open grained, a good Wood Filler or size may be made by taking one gallon of Breinig's Lithogen Primer at \$2.00, and reducing same with one gallon of turpentine at 50 cents. Two gallons of Liquid Filler would therefore cost \$2.50, or \$1.25 per gallon.

# BREINIG'S PATENT LITHOGEN PRIMER,

For Priming Plaster, Stone, Brick and Wood.

—|PRICE LIST.|—

Pint Cans, each.....	\$ 30
Quart “ “ .....	55
Half Gallon Cans, each....	1 05
One “ “ “ .....	2 00
Half Barrels, per gallon.....	1 80
Barrels, “ .....	1 60

NO CHARGE FOR PACKAGE.



STILL RIVER STATION, NEW MILFORD, CONN.

This Station is adjoining the property of

## THE BRIDGEPORT WOOD FINISHING CO.,

STILL RIVER, NEW MILFORD, CONN.

With but few exceptions all passenger trains on the Housatonic Railroad stop here. Two to three hours from New York via Bridgeport, Norwalk, or New Haven, Conn. Twenty-four hours to Chicago via State Line and Albany.





# EASTON'S

## Imperial Piano

— AND —

## Furniture Polish

## AND GENERAL CLEANER.



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For cleaning and polishing varnished surfaces, whether on wood or metal, carriage bodies, enameled leather ; also the parts of all kinds of machines, such as typewriters, sewing machines, etc. Those having the care of public buildings, churches and private residences, in cleaning the polished wood work will find, after a trial, this article indispensable. For cleaning the inside of railroad cars and street cars, it saves time and revives and preserves the finish indefinitely.

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3 oz. Bottles, per doz .....	\$3 00
One Gallon Cans, each .....	2 50
Five “ “ per gallon .....	2 00
Half Barrels, “ .....	1 75
Barrels, “ .....	1 50

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 SAMPLES FREE. 

# BREINIG'S

# LITHOGEN SILICATE PAINT

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**THIS PAINT IS NOT A LIQUID PAINT,** but is in consisteney similar to White Lead, one gallon bearing the addition of one gallon, or more, of either raw linseed oil or spirits of turpentine—the use of oil as a thinner producing a beautiful gloss finish, that of turpentine, a dead flat finish. **Painters and property-owners** will find the Lithogen Silieate Paint always reliable, economical and durable. **A practical test has proven it to be superior to White Lead and other pigments.**

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## \* COST. \*

In comparing the cost of this paint with other brands, remember that this is not a liquid compound. Each gallon will require one gallon or more of thinner.

One gallon of this paint, when thinned with raw linseed oil and turpentine to the consisteney of ordinary liquid paint, will cost the consumer about \$1.15 per gallon.

One gallon of our paint, made ready for use, will cover more surface than any of the so-called liquid paints, and cover one-third further than White Lead and Oil.

# BREINIG'S SILICATE PAINTS.

(Continued.)

## TESTIMONIALS.

We are constantly receiving testimonials from our patrons, and without mentioning names, we append the following extract from one of them—name furnished on application by request of writer.

"In the fall of 1880, a gentleman in Western Massachusetts, to test the value of Silica Paints over White Lead, ordered his painter to paint one-half of a large stable *white*, in the very best way he knew how, regardless of cost; the other half was painted with THE BRIDGEPORT WOOD FINISHING Co.'s 'No. 65' white.

"In September, 1887—seven years later—he asked several of his neighbors to sit in judgment upon the stable, not telling them which paint was which. They decided unanimously that the part covered by THE BRIDGEPORT WOOD FINISHING Co.'s Paint was in by far the best condition, the exposure being the same."



## WHY

We do not Thin our Paint  
READY FOR USE,  
UNLESS SPECIALLY SO ORDERED.

Though there is a large demand for a ready-mixed paint, it is not always practicable to use same. Admitting that the manufacturer may produce the article of a consistency which would be proper for one coat on a certain surface, he cannot, however, so thin the paint as to make it answer for all surfaces and coatings. Paint should always be so thinned for each and every coat as to flow freely under the brush, and in order to attain this end, it is necessary that the party using the paint should also thin it.

In thinning the paints yourself, the temptation to the manufacturer to use as a thinner, water, alkalies, benzine or silicate of soda is removed, and you know yourself just what you are using.

# ===== PRICE OF ===== BREINIG'S LITHOGEN SILICATE PAINTS.

SHADES.	PER GAL.
Imitation Philadelphia Pressed Brick.....	\$1.60
No. 6 .....	1.90
No. 19—Metallic Brown.....	1.90
No. 21—Venetian Red.....	1.90
No. 65—White, No. 5; No. 3 Black.....	2.00
Nos. 8, 13, 23, 24, 27, 29, 36, 51, 109, 150, 151 and 212.	2.15
Nos. 7, 18, 25, 28, 32, 34, 35, 37, 40, 55, 74, 80, 82, 83, 84, 85, 87, 88, 94, 101, 116, 125, 133, 139, 165, 171, 174, 185 and 190.....	2.25
No. 99—Rosewood Base.....	2.40
Nos. 117, 134, 145.....	2.40
No. 4—Prussian Blue.....	2.40
Nos. 11, 45, 54, 97 and 113.....	2.50
No. 33—Green.....	2.75
No. 12 X Vermilion.....	3.00
No. 12—Vermilion .....	4.50

In half-gallon cans, 10 cents per gallon extra. Quarts and pints, 20 cents, and half pints, 30 cents per gallon extra.

Barrels, 30 to 50 gallons, 10 cents less per gallon.

Half barrels, 20 to 25 gallons, 5 cents less per gallon.

Put up in  $\frac{1}{8}$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$  and 1 gallon cans, with handles.

For Ready-Mixed Paint price, add 70 cents per gallon and divide by two, which will give the price per gallon.

The above shades or colors are such as are shown on our sample cards this season—sample cards of colors free on application. We make to order any color or shade desired.

# Water Stains.

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## WOOD DYES OR STAINS.

**T**HE constant increase in the value of all hard wood necessitates using not only the selected grades, but all; hence the great demand for stains which will, as nearly as possible, make the poorer grades in appearance match those of a superior quality. Mahogany continually improves in color; but as this takes time, there is also a demand for a stain which will give this wood at once, that which has only heretofore been attained in years. Cherry is also treated so as to match in color old mahogany. With stains, pine, white-wood, etc., etc., are also made to closely resemble walnut, mahogany and cherry. Upon cherry, pear, white-wood and pine, very good imitations are also made of ebony—preferred in the order named. Having, to a great extent, anticipated these wants, we are pleased to be able to furnish our patrons with a full line of Breinig's Wood Stains for the purposes before named. To order, we will be pleased to make any color or shade of stain desired, other than those we have in stock.

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### DIRECTIONS FOR USING

## Breinig's Water Wood Dyes or Stains.

**TO STAIN MAHOGANY.**—Apply upon the wood with brush, sponge, or by dipping a coat of the mahogany stain. When dry, fill the grain of the wood with Wheeler's Patent Wood Filler, No. 7, or with No. 1 Filler, colored with a little burnt sienna. Use the filler in the same manner as per directions of filling hard wood. When dry, finish with varnish, oil finish or shellac, as desired.

**TO IMITATE MAHOGANY.**—Stain any light wood, such as pine, white-wood, cherry, etc., etc., with the mahogany stain, and treat it the same as the real mahogany.

## BREINIG'S WOOD DYES OR STAINS.

(Continued.)

**TO STAIN CHERRY.**—Cherry may be made in color to resemble old mahogany by staining the wood with the mahogany stain. Fill the pores of the wood, and finish same as per directions for treating the real mahogany.

**TO IMITATE CHERRY.**—For obtaining the natural color of cherry use regular cherry stain. To imitate the stained cherry, use mahogany stain, fill and finish, same as per directions for finishing mahogany wood.

**TO STAIN WALNUT.**—Walnut which may be too light or white in streaks, may be stained and the whole made uniform, by a coat of the walnut stain; fill and finish same as on the real wood.

**TO IMITATE WALNUT.**—Stain, with the walnut stain, any light colored wood; fill and finish same as per directions for treating the real wood.

**CHEAP IMITATION AND FINISH OF WALNUT.**—Stain the wood with the walnut stain; when dry, give the wood a thin coat of Wheeler's Patent Wood Filler No. 3, thinning the Filler with the white Japan and very little spirits of turpentine. Apply the thinned Filler with the same care as would be given to shellac, avoiding brush marks. Do not rub the Filler off, but when dry, if desired, slightly sand-paper—using a fine grade of sand-paper. Finish as desired; upon close grained wood one coat of varnish or oil finish will make a nice finish.

**EBONIZING.**—To imitate ebony upon cherry, pear or pine, proceed as follows: Stain the wood first with the ebony water stain, applying one or two coats. When dry, fill the grain of the wood with Wheeler's Patent Wood Filler No. 10, or the No. 1 Filler blackened by the addition of a little ivory black ground in Japan. Finish with two coats of ebonizing varnish, black shellac or black oil finish. When dry, rub down to an egg-shell gloss with felt, powdered pumice stone and oil.

A good ebony finish may also be obtained as follows: Fill the pores of the wood with the No. 10 Filler. When dry, apply one coat of our ebony oil stain, finishing out with one or two coats of any of the varnishes before mentioned, or with a white or very light varnish or oil finish, stained by the admixture of the ebony oil stain—about one-fourth of the stain to three-fourths of the oil finish.



# 16<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY or ENGLISH OAK STAIN.

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## **Directions for Use.**

Darken the desired dark parts of the work with the stain. After the stained parts are dry, fill the wood all over with our Walnut No. 3, Wheeler Filler, or any of our special colored fillers. When the filler has set (which will be in about eight minutes), rub the filler off the surface and well into the pores. The result will be that where the wood was stained, the color will be quite dark; where the pores merely absorbed the filler, not so dark; and the raised or hard part of the wood, not colored at all. If the stain is properly and artistically applied, a very pleasing result will be obtained—the shades all blending together naturally. A sponge, rag, or soft brush may be used to apply the stain, as best suits the artisan.

## BREINIG'S

## Wood Dies or Stains.

## PRICE-LIST.

Walnut (water)	1/2 Pint Bottles, each.....	\$ 15
" "	Pint " " .....	25
" "	Quart " " .....	35
" "	1/2 Gallon " " .....	50
" "	1 Gallon Pails," .....	90
" "	5 " " per gal.....	75
" "	10 " " " .....	70
" "	1/2 Barrels, " .....	60
" "	Barrels, " .....	50
Mahogany (water)	1/2 Pint Bottles, each.....	15
" "	Pint " " .....	25
" "	Quart " " .....	40
" "	1/2 Gallon Pails," .....	70
" "	1 Gallon Pails, " .....	1 25
" "	5 " " per gal.....	1 00
" "	10 " " " .....	90
" "	1/2 Barrels, " .....	85
" "	Barrels, " .....	75
"	Dark (water) 1/2 Pint Bottles, each.....	20
" "	" " Pint " " .....	35
" "	" " Quart " " .....	55
" "	" " 1/2 Gallon Pails, " .....	1 00
" "	" " 1 Gallon Pails, each.....	1 75
" "	" " 5 " " per gal.....	1 50
" "	" " 10 " " " .....	1 40
" "	" " 1/2 Barrels, " .....	1 35
" "	" " Barrels, " .....	1 25
"	(Double) " Same price as dark Mahogany	
Maroon (water)	1/2 Pint Bottles, each.....	30
" "	Pint " " .....	50
" "	Quart " " .....	90
" "	1/2 Gallon " " .....	1 60

# BREINIG'S WOOD DYES or STAINS.

## Price-List.—(Continued.)

Maroon (water)	1	Gallon Pails, each.	.....	\$3 00
“	“	5	“ “ per gallon.	2 70
“	“	10	“ “ “	2 65
“	“	1/2	Barrels, “	2 60
“	“	Barrels,	“	2 50
Ebony (water)	1/2	Pint Bottles, each.	.....	15
“	“	Pint	“ “	25
“	“	Quart	“ “	40
“	“	1/2	Gallon Pails, “	70
“	“	1	Gallon Pails, “	1 25
“	“	5	“ “ per gallon.	1 00
“	“	10	“ “ “	90
“	“	1/2	Barrels, “	85
“	“	Barrels,	“	75

Sixteenth century stain same price as walnut.

Cherry (water) stain same price as mahogany (water).

Oak (water) stain same price as walnut (water).

115 Ebony (water) stain same price as ebony water stain.

136 (bright red) water stain same price as double mahogany water stain.

114 (red) water stain same price as double mahogany stain.

113 water stain same price as double mahogany (water) stain.

127 water stain same price as double mahogany (water) stain.

130 water stain same price as double mahogany (water) stain.

110 water stain same price as double mahogany (water) stain.

The stains mentioned are but a few of the shades we are constantly making.

We will be pleased to make to order any color desired.

# BREINIG'S OIL STAINS OR DYES.

For dyeing or staining wood in Imitation of the various kinds of hard wood, or for staining hard wood itself; also for coloring varnishes, Japans, etc., by mixing therewith.

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## DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

First fill the grain of the wood with Wheeler's Patent Wood Filler; when dry, give same a coat of stain. When the stain has dried, finish with one or more coats of varnish as desired. If finished with varnish, it is preferable to slightly color the varnish used by adding a small quantity of the stain to same. For staining wood that has already been varnished, the stain may be applied directly, and, when dry, finished with varnish to which some of the stain has been added; a coat of the stained varnish alone may also answer for this purpose.

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## Breinig's Oil Stains or Dyes

Walnut (Oil) Stains, $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. cans, each.....	\$	20
do.    "    "    pt.    "    " .....		35
do.    "    "    qt.    "    " .....		50
do.    "    " $\frac{1}{2}$ gal.    "    " .....		75
do.    "    "    1    "    "    " .....	1	40
do.    "    "    5    "    " per gal.....	1	25
do.    "    "    10    "    "    " .....	1	20
do.    "    " $\frac{1}{2}$ bbls.    "    " .....	1	10
do.    "    "    bbls.    "    " .....	1	00

# BREINIG'S OIL STAINS OR DYES.

(Continued.)

Mahogany (Oil) Stain, $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. cans, each.....	\$	20
do.    "    "    pt.    "    " .....		35
do.    "    "    qt.    "    " .....		55
do.    "    " $\frac{1}{2}$ gal.    "    " .....		95
do.    "    "    1    "    " per gal.....	1	75
do.    "    "    5    "    "    " .....	1	50
do.    "    "    10    "    "    " .....	1	40
do.    "    " $\frac{1}{2}$ bbls.    "    " .....	1	35
do.    "    "    bbls.    "    " .....	1	25

Double Mahogany Oil Stain, $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. cans, each.....		25
do.    do.    "    "    pt.    "    " .....		45
do.    do.    "    "    qt.    "    " .....		70
do.    do.    "    " $\frac{1}{2}$ gal.    "    " .....	1	25
do.    do.    "    "    1    "    "    " .....	2	25
do.    do.    "    "    5    "    " per gal.....	2	00
do.    do.    "    "    10    "    "    " .....	1	90
do.    do.    "    " $\frac{1}{2}$ bbls.    "    " .....	1	85
do.    do.    "    "    bbls.    "    " .....	1	75

Dark Mahogany (Oil) Stains same price as double Mahogany (Oil) Stain.

Maroon (Oil) Stain, $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. cans, each.....		35
do.    "    "    "    "    " .....		60
do.    "    "    qt.    "    " .....	1	05
do.    "    " $\frac{1}{2}$ gal.    "    " .....	1	85
do.    "    "    1    "    "    " .....	3	50
do.    "    "    5    "    " per gal.....	3	20
do.    "    "    10    "    "    " .....	3	15
do.    "    " $\frac{1}{2}$ bbls.    "    " .....	3	10
do.    "    "    bbls.    "    " .....	3	00

 NO CHARGE FOR PACKAGE. 

## BREINIG'S OIL STAINS OR DYES.

(Continued.)

Cherry (Oil) Stain, same price as Mahogany (Oil) Stain.

Oak (Oil) stain, same price as Walnut (Oil) Stain.

Ebony (Oil) Stain, same price as Mahogany (Oil) Stain.

115 (Oil) Stain (Black), same price as Mahogany (Oil) Stain.

136 (Oil) Stain (Bright Red), same price as Double Mahogany Oil Stain.

144 (Oil) (Red) Stain, same price as Double Mahogany Oil Stain.

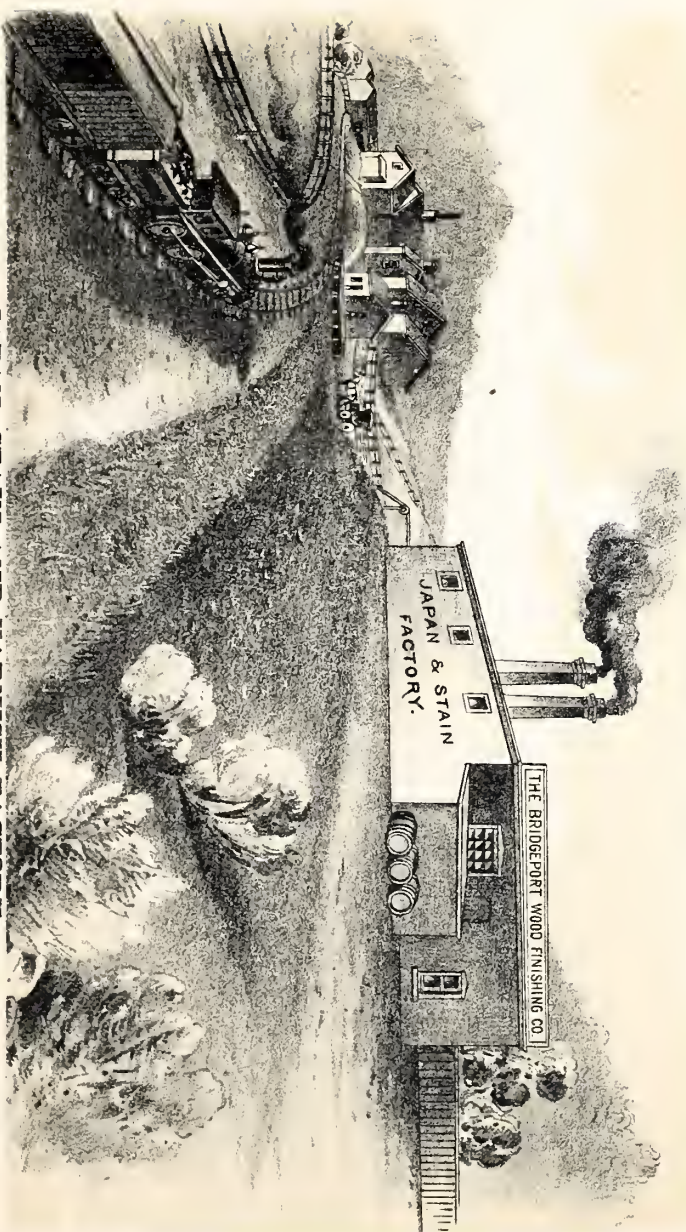
113, same price as Double Mahogany Oil Stain.

127, same price as Double Mahogany Oil Stain.

130, same price as Double Mahogany Oil Stain.

110, same price as Double Mahogany Oil Stain. Rosewood Oil Stain  
(for darkening and enriching Rosewood), same price as Maroon  
Oil Stain.





JAPAN, STAIN AND VARNISH FACTORY.

THE BRIDGEPORT WOOD FINISHING CO.,

STILL RIVER, NEW MILFORD, CONN.

Showing Still River Railroad Station near by, and shipping point from that Factory.



# BREINIG'S

## IMPROVED LINSEED OIL DRYER.

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The inventor of this oil (D. E. Breinig, M. D.), converts the oleic acid or volatile in linseed oil into margaric acid, producing thereby three times the amount of margaric acid contained in the same measure of linseed oil, which will unite with the pigment to hold the latter to the surface upon which it may be applied. So one gallon of Breinig's Improved Oil contains three times as much gum or adhesive properties as one gallon of the best Linseed Oil.

For the information of those who have not tested this oil, we would state that it gives body to white lead, increasing its covering properties. It possesses great drying property, can be used alone in any proportion with either raw linseed oil or varnish.

Every painter is aware that all Dryers should be judiciously used; but this oil can be used in any proportion, as the drying property is the very element of true Linseed Oil, while as a paint oil, or thinner by itself, it cannot be surpassed, if once the painter is thoroughly acquainted with its merits and ascertains the quantity to a certain amount of paint.

The demand for this oil has steadily increased during the last ten years, showing that our claims for it as an improvement upon Linseed Oil, viz., increased body, durability and beauty of finish, are established facts. It has now become a standard article upon the market, having overcome all opposition and the attacks made upon its merits through prejudice, or ignorance of the principles upon which the improvement is based.

A vast amount of money, time and talent has been expended in making this oil (for painting purposes) the most efficient ever introduced; and the public can rest assured that it will at all times be kept fully up to its present high standard.

This oil is especially recommended in connection with our Breinig's Lithogen Silicate Paints.

Price on application, 10 cts. per gallon above price of Raw Linseed Oil.

# ..:BREINIG'S:..

R. M. B.

## LIGHT AND DARK\*

## \*OIL FINISH.

PATENTED.

Bbls.....	\$1 50	per gallon.
1/2 " .....	1 60	"
10 gallon cans.....	1 70	"
5 " " .....	1 75	"
1 " " each.....	2 00	
1/2 " " " .....	1 10	
Quart " " .....	65	
Pint " " .....	40	
1/2 " " " .....	25	

### DIRECTIONS.

First fill the pores of the wood with **Wheeler's Patent Wood Filler**, and let it stand in a sufficient length of time to dry; after which apply one coat of the **OIL FINISH**, and when dry rub down with Oil and Pumice Stone. When an extra finish is required, add a second coat of the **OIL FINISH** (without rubbing first coat), and when dry rub down with Oil and Pumice Stone.

Flows freely, dries quick and hard, with a brilliant polish. It leaves no stain, and therefore does not spoil the beauty or change the natural appearance of the wood.

 **NO CHARGE FOR PACKAGE.** 



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# Outside Oil Finish.

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A DURABLE AND ECONOMICAL FINISH FOR OUTSIDE  
DOORS, BATH-ROOMS, ETC., ETC.

—◆◆—  
**PRICE LIST.**

½ Pint cans.....	@ \$	25 each.
Pint cans.....	@	40 each.
Quart cans.....	@	70 each.
½ Gallon cans.....	@	1 30 each.
1 Gallon cans.....	@	2 50 each.
5 Gallon cans.....	@	2 20 per gallon.
10 Gallon cans.....	@	2 15 per gallon.
½ Bbls.....	@	2 10 per gallon.
Bbls.....	@	2 00 per gallon.

# HARD WOOD FLOORS.

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## How to Treat and Keep them in Good Order.

To finish a floor so that it will wear well and be easily renovated two things are requisite :

*First.*—The pores of the wood must be well filled with a filling which will leave a smooth, hard and impervious surface.

*Second.*—The finish or polish, applied over the filler, must be of such a nature as not to readily show the wear to which a floor is subjected ; and its application so simple that any one may, with ease, when necessary, refinish the floor. Heretofore various modes have been used in finishing hard wood floors—such as varnishing, shellac-ing, waxing, etc., all of which have proved expensive, and wear badly. A trial of the Floor Polish, in connection with the Wheeler Filler, as directed, will, we feel assured, give perfect satisfaction, and avoid much of the trouble heretofore experienced in the care of hard wood floors.

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## DIRECTIONS.

Fill the pores of the wood with Wheeler's Patent Wood Filler. For light and mixed wood use No. 1 Filler. For walnut or dark wood No. 3 Filler. Use the Filler according to directions for filling hard wood. When the filler is dry, use the floor polish as follows :

Apply with cloth, and wipe off clean as you go along, after which, with a dry cloth, thoroughly go over the floor, the object being to leave just as little on the surface as possible. When dry, if more of a polish is desired, it can be obtained by rubbing the floor with a weighted brush made specially for the purpose. A floor may be kept in good condition by the daily use of this brush, first removing the dirt from the surface with a dry or damp cloth. The brushes can be procured of most parties engaged in laying hard wood floors, or we shall be pleased to furnish them.



## HARD WOOD FLOORS.

(Continued.)

Old floors, after being well cleaned, can also, as per directions, be treated with the polish.

Walking upon the polish before it has become dry, may leave foot-prints, but they can be readily removed by a dry cloth or the weighted brush.

Floors can at any time be renovated by cleaning the surface, and applying the Floor Polish as before.

Where a fine finish is desired upon hard wood floors, which are not subject to wear, the same may be finished with hard oil finish or a tough varnish over the filler, the same as any other hard wood.

Where floors simply want cleaning or brightening, nothing will give better satisfaction than to clean and polish them with our Easton's Furniture Polish or Cleaner.

**BREINIG'S**

# FLOOR POLISH.

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For Finishing and Keeping Hard Wood  
Floors in Good Order.

Bbls., per gallon.....	\$2.00
$\frac{1}{2}$ Bbls., per gallon.....	2.10
10 Gallon cans, per gallon.....	2.20
5 Gallon cans, per gallon.....	2.25
1 Gallon cans, each.....	2.50
$\frac{1}{2}$ Gallon cans, each.....	1.50
Quart cans, each.....	.80
Pint cans, each.....	.45
$\frac{1}{2}$ Pint cans, each.....	.30

Weighted Brushes for Floors made especially for us with  
long handle. Price, each, \$5.00.

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 **NO CHARGE FOR PACKAGE.** 

# BREINIG'S

R. M. B.

## Standard White Japan.

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Free from Manganese, Shellac, Iron, Red Lead, or any other element detrimental to Oils, Paints, Hard Oil Finish or Varnishes. Being **LIGHT IN COLOR**, it will not change the most delicate tint. Its capacity is to give **Body** and **Elasticity**, as well as **Drying** properties. In fact, it is a valuable article, filling a want long felt by practical Painters, Furniture Manufacturers, as well as Wood Finishers. It acts entirely different from any other liquid dryer or Japan. It will combine readily with Linseed Oil, Varnish, Spirits of Turpentine, etc., and **will not separate or lose its drying properties** if not used immediately when mixed, but **will improve with age**.

To extend Hard Oil Finish or Varnish it has no equal. It is especially adapted (in connection with Spirits of Turpentine) for thinning **WHEELER'S PATENT WOOD FILLER**.

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Bbls., per gallon..	\$1.50
$\frac{1}{2}$ Bbls., per gallon.....	1.60
10 Gallon cans, per gallon.....	1.70
5 Gallon cans, per gallon.....	1.75
1 Gallon cans, each.....	2.00
$\frac{1}{2}$ Gallon cans, each.....	1.10
Quart cans, each .....	.65
Pint cans, each .....	.40
$\frac{1}{2}$ Pint cans, each.....	.25

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 NO CHARGE FOR PACKAGE. 

# BREINIG'S

**R. M. B.**

## Standard White Japan.

**B.**

The difference between this article and our standard white Japan is that, where, in the former, pure spirits of turpentine are used—in this article part benzine is used.

Bbls., per gallon.....	\$1.00
$\frac{1}{2}$ Bbls., per gallon.....	1.10
10 Gallon cans, per gallon.....	1.15
5 Gallon cans, per gallon.....	1.20
1 Gallon cans, each.....	1.40
$\frac{1}{2}$ Gallon cans, each.....	.80
Quart cans, each.....	.50
Pint cans, each.....	.30
$\frac{1}{2}$ Pint cans, each.....	.20

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# BREINIG'S

**R. M. B.**

## Standard Brown Japan.

Bbls., per gallon.....	\$1.10
$\frac{1}{2}$ Bbls., per gallon.....	1.20
10 Gallon cans, per gallon.....	1.30
5 Gallon cans, per gallon.....	1.35
1 Gallon cans, each.....	1.60
$\frac{1}{2}$ Gallon cans, each.....	.90
Quart cans, each.....	.55
Pint cans, each.....	.35
$\frac{1}{2}$ Pint cans, each.....	.20

 **NO CHARGE FOR PACKAGE.** 

**BREINIG'S  
R. M. B.**

# Standard Brown Japan.

**B.**

Bbbs., per gallon.....	\$ .90
$\frac{1}{2}$ Bbbs., per gallon.....	1.00
10 Gallon eans, per gallon.....	1.10
5 Gallon cans, per gallon.....	1.15
1 Gallon eans, each.....	1.25
$\frac{1}{2}$ Gallon cans, each.....	.75
Quart cans, each.....	.50
Pint eans, each.....	.30
$\frac{1}{2}$ Pint cans, each.....	.20

**No Charge for Packages.**

**BREINIG'S  
R. M. B.**

# Standard White Dryer.

(PATENTED.)

The peeuliarities of this DRYER are :

*First.*—It will not lose its DRYING PROPERTIES by being exposed to the atmosphere, but will improve by age by its great affinity for *Oxygen*.

*Second.*—It will chemically combine with Linseed Oil, *never separates or curdles*.

*Third.*—It will not color paints.

*Fourth.*—It will unite chemically with *Oleic Acid* of Linseed Oil, which property no other Japan or liquid dryer possesses.

*Fifth.*—It will give body both to oil and paint.

*Sixth.*—It will cause oil or paints to dry hard, but still elastic, so paints mixed with this Dryer will not chip, peel, crack or chalk.

*Seventh.*—THE STANDARD DRYER contains all the necessary and needful properties for drying oils or paints, filling a want felt by practical Painters as well as Varnishers.

# BREINIG'S

**R. M. B.**

## Standard White Dryer.

(CONTINUED.)

### DIRECTIONS.

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Parties will learn by trial and experience how [best] to use [the Dryer, as it has no deleterious effect upon oil in any proportion. 1 gill will dry 1 gallon of oil; 1 gallon to 15 gallons will make a good boiled oil.

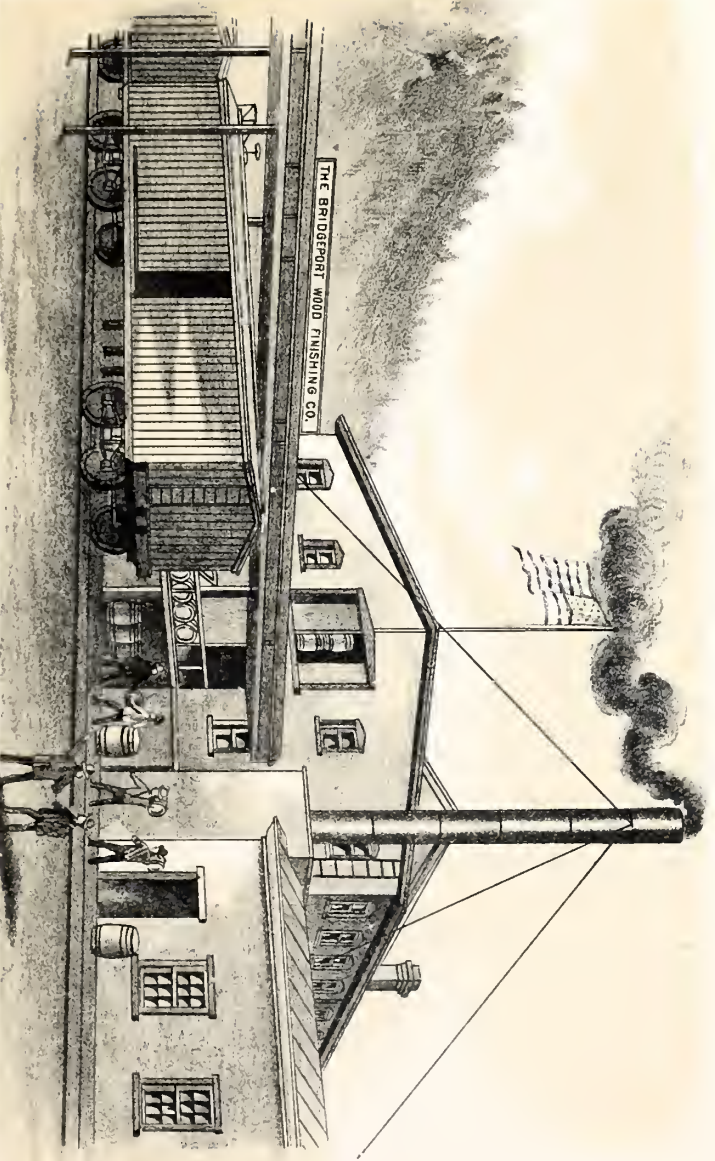
For drying and extending Varnish or Oil Finish, use 1 quart to  $\frac{1}{2}$  a gallon of Dryer to the gallon.

Bbls., per gallon.....	\$1 10
$\frac{1}{2}$ " " .....	1 20
10 gallon cans, per gallon.....	1 30
5 " " " .....	1 35
1 " " each .....	1 60
$\frac{1}{2}$ " " " .....	90
Quart " " .....	55
Pint " " .....	35
$\frac{1}{2}$ " " " .....	30

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 NO CHARGE FOR PACKAGE. 





SOUTH END OF SILEX MILL.  
**THE BRIDGEPORT WOOD FINISHING CO.,**  
STILL RIVER, NEW MILFORD, CONN.

Showing our shipping facilities from Sillex Mill; also Conveyors carrying the raw material direct to Filler and Paint Factory.



# BREINIG'S

**R. M. B.**

## White Standard Dryer.

**B.**

The difference between this and the Standard White Dryer is that part benzine is used in place of all turpentine.

Bbls.	per gallon	.....	\$ 90
1/2 "	"	.....	1 00
10 gallon cans	"	.....	1 10
5 " "	"	.....	1 15
1 " "	each	.....	1 25
1/2 " "	"	.....	75
Quart "	"	.....	50
Pint "	"	.....	30
1/2 " "	"	.....	20

# BREINIG'S

**R. M. B.**

## Standard Brown Dryer.

Bbls.	per gallon	.....	\$1 00
1/2 "	"	.....	1 10
10 gallon cans,	"	.....	1 15
5 " "	"	.....	1 20
1 " "	each	.....	1 40
1/2 " "	"	.....	80
Quart "	"	.....	50
Pint "	"	.....	30
1/2 " "	"	.....	20

 **NO CHARGE FOR PACKAGE.** 

# BREINIG'S

**R. M. B.**

## Standard Brown Dryer.

**B.**

Bbls.	per gallon	\$ 80
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	"	90
10 gallon cans,	"	95
5 " "	"	1 00
1 " "	"	1 15
$\frac{1}{2}$ " "	each	70
Quart, "	"	45
Pint, "	"	30
$\frac{1}{2}$ " "	"	20

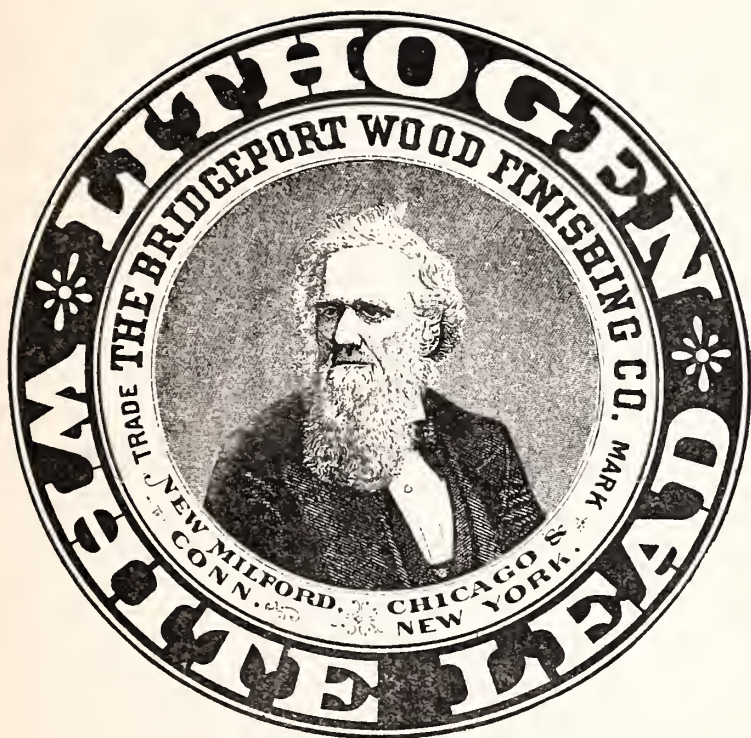
## Diamond Polishing Powder.

A superior article for polishing all metals—gold, silver, brass, tin, steel, nickel-plate, etc., etc.

For cleaning glass-ware and windows—just perfect.

### PRICE.

Small round wooden boxes	10c. each.
1 lb. " " "	25c. "



This lead is superior to any other ever placed upon the market, not excepting the best brands of **ENGLISH WHITE LEAD**. It is unrivalled in point of durability, body, or covering properties and purity of color.

When paint made from this preparation of Lead is spread upon **WOOD, IRON**, or the **WALLS** of buildings, it hardens into a covering of **ARTIFICIAL STONE** which is not liable to crack, chip, peel off, or disintegrate; hence its name, Lithogen, or Stone-Former.

#### PRICE-LIST:

In lots less than 500 lbs.....	6 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. per lb.
500 lbs. and over.....	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb.
1 ton and over.....	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. per lb.
5 tons and over.....	6 $\frac{1}{8}$ c. per lb.
10 tons and over.....	6c. per lb.

In all size wood packages, except as noted below.

In 25 lb. tins.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb. extra.	In 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. tins.....	1c. per lb. extra.
1 to 5 lb. tins.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb. extra.		

This lead ground in Japan, 2c. per lb. higher.

# BLACK JAPAN, SELF-DRYING.

**A** SUPERIOR INSTANTANEOUS DRYING BLACK JAPAN for renovating iron work of all descriptions, sewing machine standards, registers, type-writers, safes, railings, etc., May be safely used wherever an Asphaltum Japan is required. Dries with a beautiful black gloss finish.

1/2 pint cans.....\$	20	Pint cans.....\$	30
Quart " .....	35	1/2 gallon cans.....	70
1 gallon " .....	1 20	5 " " .....	95
10 gallon " .....	90	1/2 bbls.....per gal.....	80
Bbls.....per gal.....			70 cts.

## BREINIG'S SILICATE ENAMEL PAINTS.

Made especially for Decorating Wooden, Wicker and Earthenware, also Metal and Glass. They possess superior qualities over many of the Enamel Paints now in the market, drying rapidly and with a beautiful gloss. Put up in substantial 4 ounce and 2 ounce cans.

### \* PRICE LIST. \*

2 oz. Jars.	4 oz. Jars		2 oz. Jars.	4 oz. Jars.
Windsor Green....	.25	.50	Black.....	.15 .25
Violet.....	.25	.50	Gray....	.15 .25
Rose Red.....	.25	.50	Light Green.....	.15 .25
Maroon.....	.25	.50	Light Straw.....	.15 .25
Ultramarine Yellow. .25	.50		Dark Blue.....	.15 .25
White.....	.15	.25	Pink.....	.15 .25



# BREINIG'S



The use of this preparation to renew old and worn blackboards will give the very best of results. To make a superior blackboard it is indispensable.

Its merits over other articles of its kind used, are fineness of finish and durability.

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## DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

For making a new blackboard, first give the base (wood or plaster) a coat of our Lithogen Primer, thinned with turpentine, when dry, several successive coats of the Blackboard Paint. Should the Blackboard Paint be too heavy to flow freely under the brush, reduce with spirits of turpentine. For reviving old blackboards, apply one coat of the paint or more, as may be needed, to get an even, clean surface.



# Breiniq's SILICATE



## FLOOR PAINT.

A superior article for floor painting. Dries very rapidly. Put up in all size packages; 10 different shades carried in stock. To order we make any desired shade.

Properly combined there is nothing that will wear like Silux.

Price, Per Gallon, - \$1.50.

# LOOK CAREFULLY AT YOUR LABELS.

NOTICE THAT THE MANUFACTURERS' NAME THEREON IS

The Bridgeport Wood Finishing Co.,

AND NOT SOME OTHER WOOD FINISHING COMPANY.

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EXTRACT FROM THE "NORTHWESTERN BUILDER AND DEC-  
ORATOR," ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.,  
DECEMBER, 1889.

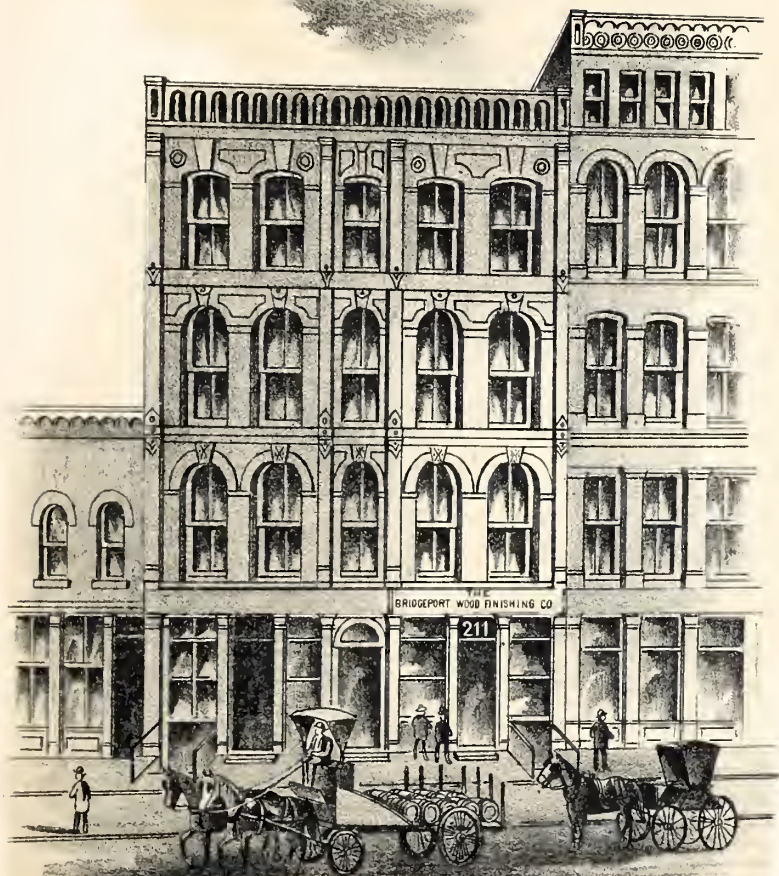
"There is no means of injuring one's business so contemptible as by imitation. The firm that makes a good article and adopts a trade-mark to protect their own interests, and those of their customers, are entitled to the co-operation of all honest men in securing to themselves the legitimate profits arising from the sale of such trade-marked articles, and this co-operation should be maintained in a refusal, especially by professional men, to deal with persons who are so base as to attempt to gain trade in such a manner. We do not mean to say that all imitation is objectionable, for most people are imitators, but that form of it which bears a false label deserves the severest condemnation.

"The influence of this paper, so far as it goes, shall always be against those who undertake to rob both competitors and customers, as do men who attempt to imitate names and trade-marks that are signs of integrity in dealing and honesty in goods.

"Such a case has recently come to our notice, and we deem it of sufficient importance to publish in these columns which, our readers will bear us out in the statement, are never prostituted to personal use or to the illegitimate use of advertisers.

"The Wheeler Patent Wood Filler stands so high with architects, and painters, the manufacturers have been much annoyed by infringement upon their patent and name, and put to large expense in defending the same. Last month the Circuit Court of New York granted an injunction against the New York Wood Finishing Co. on behalf of the Bridgeport Wood Finishing Co., the manufacturers of the Wheeler Patent, to restrain such an infringement as we speak of."





WESTERN OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE.  
THE BRIDGEPORT WOOD FINISHING CO.  
211 EAST RANDOLPH STREET,  
CHICAGO, ILL.

With a full stock of our products continually on hand at our Western Branch, we are able to fill all orders for the West and North-west with dispatch.



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Our Milwaukee  
Pressed Brick Color.



Our Philadelphia  
Pressed Brick Color.